C.

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæſar*, *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *n. ſ.* [קב.] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interpoſed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

His mournful friends, ſummon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and ſit in council:
What thoſe *caballing* captains may deſign,
I muſt prevent, by being firſt in action. *Dryden's D. Sebaſt.*

CA'BALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus ſpake: With care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Coſt ſtudious *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift.*

CABALLI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *cabal.*] Something that has an
CABALLI'STICK. } occult meaning.

The letters are *caballiſtical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addiſon. Spect.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballiſtick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole ſecret conſiſted. *Spectator*, N° 578.

CABA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board,
But cautious in the field, he ſhun'd the ſword;
A cloſe *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. } *Dryden.*

CABA'LLINE. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

CA'BARET. n. ſ. [French.] A tavern.

Suppoſe this ſervant paſſing by ſome *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money.

Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

CA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *cabbage*. 2. The red *cabbage*. 3. The Ruſſian *cabbage*. 4. The flat-ſided *cabbage*. 5. The ſugar loaf *cabbage*. 6. The early Batterſea *cabbage*. 7. The white Savoy *calbage*. 8. The green Savoy *cablage*. 9. The *boorcole*. 10. The green *broccoli*. 11. The Italian *broccoli*. 12. The turnep-rooted *cabbage*. 13. The *cauliflower*. 14. The turnep *cabbage*. 15. Curled *colewort*. 16. The muſk *cabbage*. 17. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the ſea coaſt. 18. Brown *broccoli*. 19. Common *colewort*. 20. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. 21. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage*, with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-ſided *cabbages*, are chiefly cultivated for winter uſe; the ſeeds of which muſt be ſown in the middle of March, in beds of good freſh earth. The Ruſſian *cabbage* was formerly in much greater eſteem than at preſent, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Batterſea and ſugar-loaf *cabbages*, are called Michaelmas *cabbages*; the ſeaſon for ſowing them is in the middle of July, in an open ſpot of ground. The Savoy *cabbages* are propagated for winter uſe, as being generally eſteemed the better, when pinched by froſt. The *boorcole* is never eaten till the froſt has rendered it tender. The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England than at preſent; and ſome eſteem this kind for ſoups, but it is generally too ſtrong, and ſeldom good, except in hard winters. The curled *colewort* is more generally eſteemed, and is fit for

† uſe after Chriſtmas, and continues good until April. The muſk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almoſt loſt in England, though, for eating, it is one of the beſt kinds we have; for it is always looſer, and the leaves more criſp and tender, and has a moſt agreeable muſky ſcent when cut. It will be fit for uſe in October, November, and December. The branching ſea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the ſea coaſt, and is ſometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the ſpring, and eaten; but it is apt to be ſtrong and bitter. The brown *broccoli* is by many eſteemed, though it does not deſerve a place in the kitchen garden, where the Roman *broccoli* can be obtained, which is much ſweeter, and will continue longer in ſeaſon. The Roman *broccoli* has large heads, which appear in the center of the plants like cluſters of buds. The heads ſhould be cut before they run up to ſeed, with about four or five inches of the ſtems; the ſkin of theſe ſtems ſhould be ſtripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferiour to aſparagus. The common *colewort* is now almoſt loſt near London, where their markets are uſually ſupplied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants inſtead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine *colewort* is alſo little cultivated at preſent. The other two ſorts of wild *cabbage* are varieties fit for a botanick garden, but are plants of no uſe. The *cauliflowers* have, of late years, been ſo far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodneſs and magnitude, what are produced in moſt parts of Europe; and, by the ſkill of the gardners, are continued for ſeveral months together; but the moſt common ſeaſon for them is in May, June, and July. *Miller.*

Cole, *cabbage*, and coleworts, which are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

CA'BBAGE TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree*; which ſee.

It is very common in the Caribee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, *&c.* and the genuine, or young ſhoots, are pickled, and ſent into England by the name of cabbage; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed; nor do they riſe again from the old roots; ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their ſtems being exceeding ſtraight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a moſt beautiful proſpect; for which reaſon, the planters generally ſpare two or three of them near their habitations. *Miller.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

So long in ſecret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his ſenſual deſire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly ſwell'd,
And bore a boy unto a ſavage ſire. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* vi.

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

Give thanks you have lived ſo long, and make yourſelf ready, in your *cabin*, for the miſchance of the hour, if it ſo happen. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins*, and ſafety at once, in the ſea ſervice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The cheſsboard, we ſay, is in the ſame place it was, if it remain in the ſame part of the *cabin*, though, perhaps, the ſhip it is in, ſails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguiſh,
Unto a ſilly *cabin*, though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of ſlaying off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A

4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortoſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax*, *b.* i.

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'ſcap'd:
Then comes my fit again; I had elſe been perfect;
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock;
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CA'BINED. *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

At both corners of the farther ſide, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtaline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Johnſon.*

In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it ſeem, in this diſguiſe,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham's Sophy.*

We cannot diſcourſe of the ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty; but ſo much duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify a hut, or houſe.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The lawrel ſong of careful Colinet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. ſ.* A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

From the higheſt to the loweſt it is univerſally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nurſery. *Gay to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; ſo that they would be of great uſe for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

What though the maſt be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
And half our ſailors ſwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ſtill? *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* iii.

True it is, that the length of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all extremities; and the reaſon is, becauſe it makes ſo many bendings and waves, as the ſhip, riding at that length, is not able to ſtretch it; and nothing breaks that is not ſtretched. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *cables* crack, the ſailors fearful cries
Aſcend; and ſable night involves the ſkies. *Dryden's Virg.*

CA'BURNS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips. *Dict.*

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATENUT.

CACHE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy.*] Having an ill habit of
CACHE'CTICK. } body; ſhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle ſwims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of ſome perſons who are generally *cachectick*. *Flower on the Humours.*

CACHE'XY. *n. ſ.* [καχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms; moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the non-naturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *D.*

CA'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, ſaid to make thoſe who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſp. M. of Venice.*

Gooſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive thee *cackling* home to Camelot. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Or rob the Roman geeſe of all their glories,
And ſave the ſtate, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

Now to my ſtory I return again:
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry, with horrour heard,
Of thoſe diſtracted damſels in the yard. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himſelf, and ſeemed to be ſo pleaſed, that he fell a friſking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

CA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

The ſilver gooſe before the ſhining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle*, fav'd the ſtate. *Dryden.*

CAC'KLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cackle.*]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A teltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy.*] Having the humours
CACOCHY'MICK. } corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abſceſſes. *Wiſeman.*

The ancient writers diſtinguiſhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. ſ.* [κακόχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a found ſtate, to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and diſcolourations of the ſkin, are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, conſiſting of an acrimonious firy nature, ſets the blood, upon the leaſt *cacochymy*, into an orgaſmus, by an ill ferment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CACO'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [κακόφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ix. *c.* 10.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glaſs, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The caſe is the ſame with the ſtagnant waters of hydropical perſons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddiſes*, cambricks, lawns; why, he ſings them over as if they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

He eſpecially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*; and theſe make the trout bold and luſty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *n. ſ.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; ſoft; delicate; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

CADE. *n. ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, ſo termed of our ſuppoſed father.——Or rather of ſtealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* ii.

Soon as thy liquour from the narrow cells
Of cloſe preſs'd huſks is freed, thou muſt refrain
Thy thirſty ſoul; let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholſome, undigeſted *cades*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *caddis.*

CA'DENCE. }
CA'DENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline.

Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 92.

2. The fall of the voice.

The ſliding, in the cloſe or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleaſure even in being deceived. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious ſhow'rs! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

3. The flow of verſes, or periods.

The words, the verſification, and all the other elegancies of ſound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the ſame office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to that of the next; as the ſound of the former muſt ſlide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or ſound.

Hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long